

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company

Water System Number: 4100512

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 23, 2015 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: W. Hartman-Carr
 Signature: W. Hartman-Carr
 Title: Treasurer
 Phone Number: (650) 879-9638 Date: June 23, 2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) 94021
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) US Post Office, 8150 Pescadero Road, Loma Mar
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

E-mailed to water users with internet address on file—this includes shareholders and tenants

USPS-mailed to all others, copy of CCR posted at local Post Office lobby

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company, System #4100512

Report Date: June 23, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water from perennial creek

Name & general location of source(s): 8176 Pescadero Creek Rd., Loma Mar, CA 94021
Pescadero Creek—located in southern San Mateo County

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See last page

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual Shareholders' meeting
Is held in Loma Mar in the month of June or July; Board meetings are held as needed—4 day public notice is posted.
Locations vary

For more information, contact: Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company Phone: Msg at 650-268-2016

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets mclGs.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were tested for and possibly detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/27/2013 - 7/29/2013	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/27/2013 - 7/29/2013	5	.315	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/27/2012	23		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/27/2012	123		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)-ppb	9/29/2014	258*	120-258	80	N/A	By-product of chlorine
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)- ppb	5/15/2014	37	30-37	60	N/A	By-product of chlorine
TOC	12/27/2012	7	3.7-7	N/A	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources
Aluminum (ppm)	9/6/2011	0	N/A	1	.06	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	9/6/2011	0.3	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	9/6/2011	0	N/A	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process.
Color (units)	12/27/2012	160	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper (ppb)	12/27/2012	0.3	N/A	1.0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron (ppb)	12/27/2012	2	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor threshold (units)	12/27/2012	0	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (units)	12/27/2012	35	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/27/2012	175	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	12/27/2012	330	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

Chloride (ppm)	12/27/2012	20	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	12/27/2012	38	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NONE					

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 7 – OTHER TESTS DONE BY LOMA MAR PER STATE REQUIREMENTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L) (ppb)	12/17/2014	0.056	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (MFL)	9/6/2011	0	N/A	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/17/2014	1.90	N/A	15	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	12/17/2014	ND	N/A	0.0005-1.750	0.0005-1.750	Discharge from plastics, dyes, nylon and industrial chemical factories.
Cyanide (ppb)	9/6/2011	0	N/A	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (ppm)	12/17/2014	0.13	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite as Nitrogen (N) (ppm)	12/17/2014	ND	N/A	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ppb)	12/17/2014	ND	N/A	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at

risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
TTHM non compliance	The filters are actually removing a great deal of the organic matter (TOC), but not all of it. The increased chlorine requirement which began in 2007, the interaction of that chlorine with the contact tank plastic wall, the pre-existing organic matter in the pipes interacting with the chlorine, and the long wait time of the finished, highly chlorinated water cooking in the 40,000 gallon tank for days at a time all contribute to an environment perfect for incubating large amounts of TTHMs and therefore the result is 12-month average TTHM levels being over the arbitrary allowable levels.	Since 2007	The plant optimization and the flushing have resulted in a positive (downward) trend in reducing the TTHMs. Even if we flatten out and remain at the current 63 µg/L measurement, the average over 12 months (the actual number we must measure against the EPA 80 µg/L level) will drop below 80 µg/L at the September testing. We will be doing more TOC testing at the various sites to narrow down where the TOCs levels are actually going up AFTER the filtration is happening	Some people who drink water-containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.242 on 03/02/2014
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

SUMMARY

High Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) continue to challenge the water company. In spite of significant reductions of TOCs and much better filtration, the unique water chemistry plus the antiquated distribution system, coupled with warmer water and lower creek levels due to the long-standing drought all contribute to a complex problem with no easy answers. We will continue to address this issue and explore solutions to bring the TTHM levels down below the federally mandated levels.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information

District Name: LPA San Mateo County **District No.:** 71 **County:** San Mateo
System Name: Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company **System No.:** 4100512
Source Name: Pescadero Creek **Source No.:** 001 **PS Code:** 4100512-001
Completed By: Mike Mathiesen **Date:** July 27, 2012

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:

A source water assessment was conducted for the **Pescadero Creek Intake** of the **Loma Mar Mutual** water system in **July 2012**. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Septic Systems – high density (>1/acre)
- Wastewater treatment plants

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located within the watershed. The source is most vulnerable to the following activities that were identified within the watershed:

1. Septic Systems – high density(>1/acre) and low density (<1/acre)
2. Wastewater treatment plants
3. Animal Operations
4. Drinking Water Treatment Plants
5. Parks
6. Wells-Water Supply
7. Transportation Corridors – Freeways/state highways
8. Transportation Corridors – Road Right-of-ways (herbicide use)
9. Transportation Corridors – Historic railroad Right-of-ways
10. Managed forests – partially harvested
11. Injection wells/drywells/sumps
12. Campground/Recreational areas
13. Fire Station
14. Transportation Corridors – Roads/Streets
15. Surface Water – stream/lakes/rivers

Loma Mar Mutual Water system conducts routine periodic monitoring of the water quality from Pescadero Creek to ensure that the water supply is safe for human consumption.

A complete copy of the assessment may be reviewed by arrangement at:

Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company
8176 Pescadero Creek Road
Loma Mar, CA 94021
Leave a message requesting to review at: 650-268-2016

You may request a complete copy of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Loma Mar Mutual Water & Improvement Company at PO Box 1, Loma Mar, CA 94021